1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33)1936 SR9 Carib SR9

304 made from the bina plant or animal is rubbed, as described in the
789 section on religion. When these incisions heal, a series of short transverse blue lines remains.

SHELTERS AND THEIR FURNITURE

361 THE majority of settlements or villages are located at some distance from the river side. The only exceptions to this rule are those of Teki and Powis Hill, both of which were established on the river bank through the influence of gold prospectors who wished Indian labor in the vicinity of their operations, and Turingbang and Baramita on the upper reaches of the river, where it is not navigable. Other settlements range in distance from the river from half a mile, as in the case of Kariako, to an estimated fifteen miles, as in the case of Huri.

Although defense was possibly the major consideration leading to a secluded location of a village in former times, the requirements of the hunting and agricultural activities of the natives seem to be most important at present. Successful hunting requires a wide range of virgin forest on all sides, a territory in which the hunters are not handicapped by competition from neighboring villagers or passers-by on the river. Furthermore, it is the practice to locate [312] cassava fields on hills or slopes in order to facilitate drainage of the soil. Suitable facilities for natural drainage are most often found at some distance from the river.

The village is always located on or near the banks of a creek which provides the water used by the people. Access to the river is afforded by trails and paths through the jungle. (See section on the settlement of Sawari.)

342 In so far as a Carib orients his house at all, he endeavors to
361 place it so that the long axis runs north and south, an arrangement which prevents the sunlight from entering the gable ends. This type of orientation, while frequent, is not universal, and if the house happens to be protected by the shade of trees, little attention is given to the matter. Other considerations affecting the choice of the site are privacy combined with ready accessibility to neighbors, convenience to water supply, and nearness to the field. Change of residence is not an uncommon thing in this region, due to such causes as the necessity of locating new fields

centralized to make use of the government programs and services available at the Air Strip as well as maintain an advantageous subsistence relationship to the rain forest. From the preliminary data available on the resettlement around Baramita Air Strip, a dual pattern of residence is evident only in respect to those people who have moved in from the more remote settlements. To some extent, this pattern reflects the several months required to develop a productive farm in a new location while relying on an established farm. As yet, permanent residents of the Air Strip and the two satellite settlements of Aranka and Baramita have not cut fields in the more remote areas. The further development of a pattern of dual residence will depend on persistence in the extent and nature of regional networks of exchange at Baramita Air Strip.

At the present time, the aggregation of people at the Air Strip plus those in the satellite settlements have put a burden on the local resources in the immediate area. With regard to hunting and gathering, greater effort is given for meager results around the Air Strip so that longer trips must be made. Also, the higher, dry land suitable for an air strip does not provide a reliable water source during the dry seasons. People must dig in the dry stream beds and at times have temporarily moved and camped out on the banks of the Barama River until rain came again. House structures continue to be located inside cultivated fields, and large tracts of land have been opened up around the air strip.

A survey completed in late spring 1971 revealed that 140 acres of bush had been cut for farms around the air strip. To avoid disputes,